HAWKINSON
EXHIBIT E

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

MARSHALL DIVISION

KAIFI LLC,) No. 2:20-CV-281-JRG

Plaintiff,)

v.)

T-MOBILE US, INC. and)

T-MOBILE USA, INC.,)

Defendants.)

DEPOSITION OF PETER RYSAVY

March 31, 2021

Wednesday

8:30 A.M.

THE VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF PETER RYSAVY was taken by remote videoconferencing set up by Schmitt Reporting - Veritext Portland, 400 NW Columbia Street, Suite 140, Vancouver, Washington, before Sara Fahey Wilson, CSR, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Oregon.

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(All counsel appearing by remote videoconference)

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MR. TIM GARRETT

Zoom Monitor:
MR. RICARDO YI - VERITEXT

INDEX

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Good morning. 08:27
We're now on the record. Today's date is March 08:27
31st, 2021, and the time is 8:29 a.m. 08:27
This is the unit -- media unit one of 08:27
the video recorded deposition of Peter Rysavy being 08:27
taken in the matter of Kaifi LLC versus T-Mobile 08:27
U.S., Inc. 08:27
The court reporter is Sara Wilson, who 08:27
will now swear or affirm the witness. 08:28
08:28
PETER RYSAVY, 08:26
having been first duly sworn to testify the truth, 08:25
the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, was 08:23
examined and testified as follows: 08:22
08:20
EXAMINATION 08:18
BY MR. SHEASBY: 08:28
Q. Good morning, sir. Can you state your 08:28
name for the record. 08:28
A. Peter Rysavy. 08:28
Q. You've been retained as an expert by 08:28
T-Mobile. Is that correct? 08:28
A. That's correct. 08:28
Q. You submitted an expert declaration in 08:28
this case. Is that correct? 08:28

A. Yes, I did. 08:28
Q. Did you write the expert declaration 08:28
yourself? 08:28
A. I wrote it in conjunction with the 08:28
attorney I worked with at Gibson Dunn. 08:28
Q. You collaborated with the attorney at 08:28
Gibson Dunn? 08:28
A. Yes. 08:28
Q. Did you have an opportunity to read the 08:28
declaration of Mr. Blackburn? 08:28
A. Yes, I did read Mr. Blackburn's 08:29
declaration. 08:29
Q. Are you prepared to talk about it and 08:29
discuss with what you agree and disagree with in 08:29
Mr. Blackburn's declaration today? 08:29
A. I can comment on some items with respect 08:29
to his declaration. 08:29
Q. Okay. 08:29
Do you know what a femtocell and a 08:29
nanocell are? 08:29
A. I have heard the terms before, but it 08:29
depends on the context. 08:29
Q. In the context of cellular networks, have 08:29
you heard of femtocells? 08:29
A. In the context of cellular networks, I 08:29

Q. So the patent excludes multiple physical devices performing routing functions. Correct? 08:57
A. As I said, I would need to read the entire patent with that question in mind to answer that question. 08:57
Q. Sir, you opined that the patent excludes multiple physical devices performing the routing function? 08:57
A. I don't recall saying that I gave that opinion. 08:57
Q. Okay. 08:57
Let's go to Exhibit 2, which I marked. 08:58
(Deposition Exhibit Number 2 marked for identification.) 08:58
A. The only -- okay. 08:58
BY MR. SHEASBY: 08:58
Q. Hit refresh. 08:58
A. Okay, I just hit the "refresh." 08:58
(Pause.) 08:56
Okay. I see a document titled Distributed Router Architecture. 08:58
Q. Go ahead and review the abstract. 08:59
(Pause.) 08:59
A. Okay. I read the abstract. 08:59
Q. Does this refresh your recollection that 09:00

routing function. Correct? 09:02
A. I haven't considered that question so I would need to study the specification -- 09:02
Q. Sir -- 09:02
A. -- to answer that. 09:02
Q. It's your opinion that that limitation precludes the use of the mobile device from being involved in the routing function. Correct? 09:02
MR. CURTIS: Objection. Form. Misstates testimony. 09:02
A. I don't have an opinion on how the routing function is done. That's not something that was in my declaration, and it's not something that I considered. 09:02
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:03
Q. Sir, based on your reading of the patent -- and you've read the patent multiple times. Correct? 09:03
A. Yes. 09:03
Q. Sir, the mobile device cannot be involved in the routing function in this patent. Correct? 09:03
A. Again, I would have to reread the patent to answer that question. 09:03
Q. Based on the reading that you've done to date. 09:03

it's possible for routing functions to be distributed across a network? 09:00
A. I would have to study the entire document to come to any opinions on that. 09:00
Q. So the name of the document is called Distributed Router Architecture for Packet-Routed Optical Networks. 09:00
Do you see that, sir? 09:00
A. I do see that title. 09:00
Q. And you don't know whether it's possible to use distributed router architecture for communications networks? 09:00
A. Well, I see that it says it's a proposal in the abstract. That tells me that this is an idea being considered. And also the word "distributed" is vague, so I would need to read the document to come to a clearer understanding of what distributed router architecture actually means. 09:00
Q. Let's go back to Claim 1. 09:01
A. Okay. 09:01
Q. The last element describes a router that determines. Do you see that, sir? 09:01
A. I do. 09:02
Q. That -- that limitation precludes the use of the mobile device from being involved in the 09:02

A. I'm not prepared to offer an opinion on that without rereading the patent. 09:03
(Pause.) 09:03
Q. Are there any mobile devices that you're aware of that generate their own location information without the involvement of other agents? 09:04
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. 09:04
A. Location can be derived using multiple different methods. So, for instance, if a device obtained its location using GPS, then that would be a form of a device obtaining its own location information. 09:04
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:05
Q. And GPS is -- how does the device obtain its location information via GPS? 09:05
A. The device in GPS receives signals from GPS satellites and then analyzes the signals to calculate and determine a location. 09:05
Q. Let's go to the limitation of location register that stores information -- stores location information. 09:06
Do you see that, sir? 09:06
A. Are you referring to Claim 1? 09:06
Q. Yes, sir. 09:06
A. Yes, I see that. 09:06

Q. What is location information? 09:06
A. Well, location information is an 09:06
agreed-upon construction. And referring to, if I 09:07
may, the Joint Claim Construction and Pre-Hearing 09:07
Statement, it's information on a locational area, or 09:07
indoor system ID information, or both. 09:07
Q. In the patent, the location register would 09:07
only store indoor location information or outdoor 09:07
location information. It won't store both at the 09:07
same time. Correct? 09:08
A. I don't believe the patent states that. 09:08
It doesn't -- the patent does not preclude storing 09:08
both. 09:08
Q. Okay. 09:08
Let me ask you the next question, which is 09:08
that when the -- when the indoor gateway -- let me 09:08
ask it this way. 09:08
For 802.11 networks that are connected to 09:08
the internet, that connection is going to be 09:08
through -- that gateway is going to be connected to 09:08
the internet through a wire, correct, at some point? 09:09
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. 09:09
A. An 802.11 network or Wi-Fi network can be 09:09
connected to the internet, and there could be a wire 09:09
such as a cable -- coax cable, for example, yeah. 09:09

BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:09
Q. Yeah. I guess I'm asking a slightly 09:09
different question. In the situation when the 09:09
802.11, the Wi-Fi gateway, is connected -- is 09:09
connected to the internet, is there any instances in 09:09
which there is not going to be a wire ultimately 09:09
connecting it? 09:09
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Outside 09:09
the scope. 09:09
A. It's not anything I cover in my 09:09
declaration but that Wi-Fi network can be connected 09:10
via a wire, but a wire is not necessary nowadays. 09:10
Increasingly, that connection to the internet is 09:10
done over a wireless connection. 09:10
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:10
Q. A wireless connection to what? 09:10
A. It could be a wireless connection from a 09:10
home to a cell tower, for example, or to some other 09:10
radio connection provided by an internet service 09:10
provider. 09:10
Q. But at some level, even if you went 09:10
through that cell tower, at some point there's a 09:11
physical wire in that system connecting to the 09:11
internet. Correct? 09:11
MR. CURTIS: Same objections. 09:11

A. In the scenario I described, that cell 09:11
tower could have a fiber-optic connection to the 09:11
internet server -- service provider's core network, 09:11
which would then have a connection to the internet. 09:11
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:11
Q. Are you aware of any service provider 09:11
network that doesn't ultimately have a physical 09:11
wired connection to the internet? 09:11
A. It depends exactly what you mean by 09:11
"wire." If you mean it to include -- and I think 09:11
meant -- previously you mentioned fiber-optic 09:11
cables -- then, yes, there will be some physical 09:11
connection at some point to a network that can be 09:11
considered the internet. 09:12
Q. Okay. 09:12
Let me ask you this question, which is 09:12
that is a common understanding of the word "wire" at 09:12
the time of the patent -- would it include coaxial 09:12
cable? Fiber-optic? 09:12
MR. CURTIS: Objection. Form. 09:12
Outside the scope. 09:12
A. At the time of the patent? A person of 09:12
ordinary skill in the art wouldn't just use the word 09:12
"wire." They would refer to the specific type of 09:12
connection, whether it's coax or fiber-optic 09:12

connection. And most -- I would say that a person 09:12
of ordinary skill in the art would find the term 09:12
"wire" to be vague. 09:12
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:12
Q. The term "wire" is generic. Is that 09:12
correct? 09:12
A. The term "wire" is both vague and generic. 09:12
Q. Copper -- copper cable as an example of a 09:13
wire. Correct? 09:13
A. A wire connection can use copper. 09:13
Q. Wire connection can also use coaxial 09:13
cable. Correct? 09:13
A. A coaxial cable could be considered to be 09:13
a wired connection. 09:13
Q. And a fiber-optic or optical cable could 09:13
also be considered a wired connection. Correct? 09:13
A. In a more loose interpretation of the word 09:13
"wired connection," a fiber-optic cable could be 09:13
considered a wired connection, but I think some 09:13
people would object to that interpretation. 09:13
Q. A person of ordinary skill in the art -- 09:13
well -- 09:14
(Pause.) 09:15
You read Claim 12 of the patent. Correct? 09:15
A. Yes, I did. 09:16

Q. You were not able to understand Claim 12. Correct? 09:16
A. I never said that I didn't understand Claim 12. 09:16
Q. Sir, as a factual matter, as a person of ordinary skill in the art, you're not able to understand what Claim 12 is claiming. Correct? 09:16
A. I don't believe that is a correct statement. 09:16
(Deposition Exhibit Number 3 marked for identification.) 09:15
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:13
Q. Why don't you go ahead and look at Exhibit 3. 09:17
A. Did you want me to read the article? 09:17
Q. Yes. 09:18
(Pause.) 09:18
Just to give you a heads up, the question I'm asking is that after reviewing the article, it's fair to say that folks consider coaxial cable, fiber-optic cable, and traditional copper wire as all options for wired connections to the internet? 09:18
A. Well, according to this off -- author of the article, he lists dial-up, cable internet, DSL, and fiber-optic as different forms of wired internet 09:19

connections. 09:19
Q. So it would be fair to say that there are folks in this industry who treat fiber-optic, copper, and coaxial cable all as wired internet connections? 09:19
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. 09:19
A. This particular author has fiber-optic connections in an article that discusses or is titled Different Types of Wired Internet Connections. 09:19
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:20
Q. Do you have any factual basis to disagree that persons in this industry consider coaxial, copper, and fiber-optic as all examples of wired connections? 09:20
A. I do note that he has a sentence saying (reading): As we all know, light travels much faster as compared to electrical signals flowing across a wire. 09:20
So that suggests that he draws some distinction between fiber and wire. Again, I would repeat that "wire" is a vague term, and in discussing an actual network, an engineer would specify the type of connection and refer to that kind of connection. 09:20

Q. If I said to you you can use any type of wire connection you want, what would you understand that to mean? 09:20
A. The term that I've used in my writing is "wire line" versus "wireless," so when I use the term "wire line," I do use that to refer to any connection that is not wireless. So that would include copper, for instance, or a fiber-optic connection. 09:21
Q. Okay. 09:21
Let me ask you the next question, which is, is it possible to implement a server using software alone on a general purpose computer? 09:21
A. Can you repeat the question, please? 09:21
Q. Sure. One second. 09:21
(Pause.) 09:22
I'm marking a new exhibit. I'll tell you -- let me know when you get it. Okay? It should be there for you. 09:22
A. The folder shows five exhibits. 09:24
(Deposition Exhibit Number 5 marked for identification.) 09:23
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:21
Q. Yeah. So it's Exhibit Number 5. You probably want to download it because it's -- let me know when you have it. 09:24

A. I have it. 09:25
Q. If you scroll down, it talks about using Windows PC as a router? 09:25
A. Okay. I see that. 09:26
Q. Do you disagree that a general purpose computer can be used as a router when provisioned with appropriate software. Correct? 09:26
A. What I said was that a general purpose computer can be a router depending on the capabilities it has. 09:26
Q. Sir, if you go to the patent, you will see it says a location register -- this is Claim 1 -- that stores information on the data communication terminal received through the indoor network or outdoor wireless network. 09:26
Do you see that, sir? 09:27
A. I do. 09:27
Q. The location register must be part of the router. Correct? 09:27
A. The figures show the location register separate from routers. For example, in Figure 1B, the location register is item 80 and the router is item 47. 09:27
Q. Sir, the location register must be part of 09:28

the router. Correct? 09:28
A. As I said, the patent in these figures 09:28
shows them as separate, and I would need to reread 09:28
the patent to see all the specific functions that 09:28
the patent recites for the router. 09:28
Q. Sitting here today, do you have -- are you 09:28
taking the position that the location register must 09:28
be separate from the router? 09:28
A. I would need to reread the patent to 09:28
answer that question properly. 09:29
Q. Okay. 09:29
Well, I'm entitled to your best answer. 09:29
Is that an opinion you believe you're giving in this 09:29
case, that the location register must be separate 09:29
from the router? 09:29
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Outside 09:29
the scope. 09:29
A. I'm not offering an opinion on that 09:29
question, which I also find a little vague because 09:29
it depends on what you mean "outside." 09:29
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:29
Q. Sure. 09:29
Was the location -- are you offering an 09:29
opinion that the location register either must be or 09:29
cannot be in the same physical box as the router? 09:29

A. As I said, I'm -- without reading the 09:29
patent specifically with that question in mind, I 09:29
can't offer an opinion on that question. 09:30
Q. But are you offering that opinion? 09:30
A. I'm not offering any opinion as to the 09:30
implementation of the location register and router 09:30
functions. 09:30
Q. The location register must be a single 09:30
physical location. Correct? 09:30
A. I provided opinions on that in my 09:30
declaration, and I can refer to those if you wish. 09:30
Q. I just -- you can refer to whatever you 09:30
want, but I'm just asking you a more basic question. 09:30
Must the location register be a single physical 09:30
location -- single physical location, or single 09:30
physical box? 09:31
A. Well, as I said in my declaration, the 09:31
location register is implemented within a discrete 09:31
node as shown in the figures of the patent. 09:31
Q. Is there anything in the patent that 09:31
expressly and unambiguously states that the location 09:31
register must be in a single physical location? 09:31
A. The patent read as a whole describes the 09:31
location register as being a node that performs a 09:31
specific function. And as I said in my declaration, 09:32

that function needs to be known at a -- or that 09:32
function needs to be in a known networking location 09:32
so that queries can be made to it. 09:32
Q. So there must be a function that's called 09:32
a location register. Correct? 09:32
A. Well, the location register performs 09:32
specific functions. 09:32
Q. And you believe that physical 1A -- Figure 09:32
1A is describing discrete physical objects, not 09:32
functions. Correct? 09:33
A. I think you'd have to look at the specific 09:33
items in the figure and refer to the specification 09:33
to determine what combination of function and 09:33
physical item those represent. 09:33
Q. So in Figure A [sic], which one of these 09:33
boxes are depicting functions and which of them are 09:33
depicting single, unique physical objects? 09:33
A. Again, that would require an analysis and 09:33
careful review of the specification. 09:34
Q. That's why -- have you rendered an opinion 09:34
as to what in Figure 1A has to be a function versus 09:34
what in Figure 1A has to be a single, unique 09:34
physical thing? 09:34
A. The opinion I provided in my declaration 09:34
was with respect to the location register. 09:34

Q. I understand that, sir. I'm just asking 09:34
you a question. 09:34
What in Figure 1A has to be -- is a 09:34
function versus what in 1A is a unique physical 09:34
thing? 09:34
A. Without studying the patent as a whole, 09:34
considering that question, I don't have an answer 09:35
beyond what I've stated in my declaration in regard 09:35
to the location register. 09:35
Q. Okay. 09:35
Well, let's just go through the thing. 09:35
Does the patent limit its system to only three 09:35
routers, 41, 42, and 43? What happens if you have 09:35
four routers? Is that still covered by the patent? 09:35
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. 09:35
A. It depends on what you mean by "covered by 09:35
the patent." 09:35
BY MR. SHEASBY: 09:35
Q. The claims. Are the claims limited to 09:35
only three routers? 09:35
A. I don't recall the claims mentioning a 09:35
specific number of routers. 09:35
Q. They reference a router. Correct? 09:35
A. Claim 1 references a router, and I would 09:36
need to reread the claims to see if routers are 09:36

Q. So let's go to the patent. 09:42
A. So just to clarify my last answer. Even 09:43
though I said I don't have an opinion on the number 09:43
of location registers, I did say that the location 09:43
register does need to be in a known networking 09:43
location and implemented as a discrete node. 09:43
Q. Yeah. I mean, what's the answer? Do you 09:43
have an opinion or do you not have an opinion? Does 09:43
it have to be one physical location? Yes or no? 09:43
A. The simplest implementation would be one 09:43
physical location, but, you know, it depends on -- 09:44
it depends on the network. 09:44
If an operator had a network in one 09:44
country and another network in another country, they 09:44
might want to have a separate location register in 09:44
each country. But that is, you know, outside the 09:44
scope of my opinions as stated in my declaration. 09:44
Q. In other words, you can know and be able 09:44
to access the location register without it being in 09:44
one physical location. Correct? The network can do 09:44
that? 09:44
A. I don't believe that's what I said. 09:44
Q. I'm actually asking you a question. Does 09:44
it -- it needs to be in one physical location for a 09:44
location register to be accessed across a network. 09:44

Fair? 09:44
A. What I said was that it needs to be in a 09:44
known networking location so that a query made to 09:44
that networking location can obtain the information 09:45
that it needs for the patent to function. 09:45
Q. And a known -- to be a known networking 09:45
location, it must be a single physical location. 09:45
Correct? 09:45
A. It would depend on what you mean by 09:45
"physical location." 09:45
Q. I mean a single physical box. 09:45
A. A single physical box would be the 09:45
simplest implementation. 09:45
Q. It's the only allowed implementation. 09:45
Correct? 09:45
A. I'm not sure what you mean by "allowed." 09:45
Q. By the claims. 09:46
A. I don't have an opinion on whether the 09:46
claims -- how the claims allow the physical 09:46
implementation. 09:46
Q. Okay. 09:46
Let me ask you the next question, which is 09:46
-- let's go to the discussion of foreign agent in 09:46
the patent. And I believe it starts at column 09:46
seven. 09:46

(Pause.) 09:45
And, actually, column eight. It says -- 09:47
column eight, lines three through six, it says 09:47
(reading): The location register may be a 09:47
home agent or a foreign agent, and uses a 09:47
mobile IPv4 or IPv6 address system in order 09:47
to store the location into this location 09:47
register. 09:47
Do you see that, sir? 09:47
A. I do see that. 09:47
Q. That language means that the patent is 09:47
limited to the use of a home agent or foreign agent. 09:47
Correct? 09:47
A. The patent says that the location register 09:47
may be a home agent or foreign agent, and I read 09:47
that as home agent or foreign agent being an 09:48
optional implementation. 09:48
THE WITNESS: I think we lost . . . 09:48
MR. CURTIS: Okay. Let's just sit 09:48
here with the record on and let the clock run. 09:48
THE WITNESS: Okay. 09:48
(Pause.) 09:50
MR. CURTIS: He's saying he lost 09:51
internet. I'm sorry. Let's take a break. I'm good 09:51
with that. We're comfortable. Let's take a break, 09:51

Peter, Videographer, Court Reporter. 09:51
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the 09:51
record at 9:52. 09:51
(Recess: 9:52 to 10:35 a.m.) 09:51
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are on the 10:34
record at 10:35. 10:34
BY MR. SHEASBY: 10:34
Q. Sir, did you have any conversations with 10:34
your counsel at the break? 10:34
A. I did not. 10:34
Q. I want to look at -- you referenced RC 202 10:34
[sic] in your declaration. Correct? RFC 2002? 10:34
A. RFC 2002. 10:34
Q. Yes. 10:34
Did you read that document in preparation 10:34
for your expert opinion? 10:34
A. I did read that document. 10:35
Q. I'm marking as an exhibit RFC 2 -- I'm 10:35
introducing this as an exhibit. Let me know when 10:35
you get it. 10:35
(Pause.) 10:35
A. Is that Exhibit 6? 10:35
Q. Yes. 10:35
A. Okay. I have it. 10:36
(Deposition Exhibit Number 8 10:34

marked for identification.) 10:33
BY MR. SHEASBY: 10:36
Q. Is there anything in RFC 2002 that 10:36
indicates that either the foreign agent or the home 10:36
agent must exist in a single physical device or 10:36
single physical location? 10:36
A. I'm a little confused. The Exhibit 6 I 10:36
downloaded was testimony from Thomas Blackburn. 10:36
Q. Why don't we refresh and look for Exhibit 10:37
7. No. All right. Let me try it again. Give me 10:37
one second. 10:37
(Pause.) 10:38
Okay, now try it. It's Exhibit 8. Let me 10:38
know when you get it. 10:38
A. I have it. 10:38
Q. Is there anything in RFC 2002 that 10:39
requires the home agent or foreign agent to run on a 10:39
single physical location? 10:39
A. I would need to read the entire 10:39
specification, but consistent with my declaration, 10:39
the home agent/foreign agent need to be at known 10:39
networking locations so that messages such as 10:39
registration messages can reach them. 10:39
Q. So I understand that it's your position 10:40
that no network located -- it's your position that a 10:40

location register must be at a known network 10:40
location. Correct? 10:40
A. My declaration states that the location 10:40
register needs to be at a known networking location. 10:40
Q. And a known networking location requires a 10:40
single physical discrete location. Correct? 10:40
A. I don't agree with that statement. 10:40
Q. Okay. 10:41
Let me ask you this question: Is the 10:41
location of a mobile terminal on a network known in 10:41
the normal operation? 10:41
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. 10:41
A. In some circumstances a network will know 10:41
the location of a terminal. 10:41
BY MR. SHEASBY: 10:41
Q. Are you rendering the opinion that RFC 10:41
2002 prevents the operations of the -- forbids the 10:41
operations of either home agent or the foreign agent 10:42
to be distributed across multiple locations? 10:42
A. As I said in my declaration, a home 10:42
agent/foreign agent -- sorry. Let me restart. 10:42
I'm just rereading my declaration with 10:42
respect to mobile IP. 10:42
(Pause.) 10:43
What I stated was that the mobile IP 10:43

protocols would communicate to a fixed node to 10:43
update and register locations. 10:43
Q. Yeah. And I'm asking you where in the RFC 10:43
2002 -- strike that. Where in the RFC 2002 does it 10:43
state that the home agent and foreign agent 10:43
functions must be on a single physical location? 10:43
A. I would need to reread the specification 10:43
to see what it says about physical locations. 10:43
Q. Go ahead. 10:43
MR. SHEASBY: And go on the record. 10:44
I'm just going to pop off to get a cup of coffee. 10:44
I'll be right back. 10:44
A. Okay. This is a 158-page document, so I'm 10:44
beginning to read now. 10:44
(Pause.) 10:44
BY MR. SHEASBY: 10:46
Q. Sir, just let me know when you're ready to 10:46
answer the question. 10:46
A. Okay. I'm still reading. 10:47
Q. Sure. 10:47
(Pause.) 10:50
A. In scanning through the specification, I 10:51
didn't see a discussion of physical implementation 10:51
of the functions. 10:51
Q. So having scanned through the 10:51

specification, do you find any limitation placed on 10:51
the physical implementation of the home agent and 10:51
foreign agent? 10:51
A. In my scan of the document I didn't see 10:51
any discussion of the physical implementation of the 10:51
home agent and foreign agent, although I did see on 10:51
page 15, consistent with my declaration, that there 10:51
is a registration process. 10:51
For example, the specification states when 10:51
the mobile node is away from home it registers its 10:51
care of address with its home agent, which, 10:52
consistent with my declaration, means that messages 10:52
from the mobile node need to be able to reach the 10:52
home agent, and thus, the home agent needs to be at 10:52
a known networking location. 10:52
Q. Is there anything in the RFC 2002 10:52
specification that precludes the implementation of 10:52
the home agent function and the foreign agent 10:52
function in a distributed manner? 10:52
A. In my relatively quick scan of the 10:52
158-page document, I didn't see a discussion of 10:52
physical implementation of the home agent and 10:52
foreign agent functions. 10:52
Q. Sir, this is the document you reviewed in 10:52
preparing your opinions in this case. Correct? 10:52

location? 11:00
Q. Is it possible to have a distributed 11:00
system in which the distributed foreign agent or 11:00
home agent in which each location that it's 11:00
distributed across is known? 11:00
A. That's a complex question, and I would 11:00
have to study it in detail to be able to offer an 11:00
opinion. 11:00
Q. In terms of your best opinion for the 11:00
Court today, is it possible to have a distributed 11:01
system in which the location registers are at known 11:01
locations even though they are distributed in 11:01
different physical components? 11:01
A. That's a very complicated question, and 11:01
there are a lot of different variables to consider, 11:01
so at this time I don't have an opinion on that. 11:01
Q. Does the 728 patent exclude the location 11:01
of distributed location registers? 11:01
A. I don't recall the 728 patent discussing 11:01
distributed implementations of the location 11:01
register. 11:02
MR. SHEASBY: Yeah. Move to strike as 11:02
not responsive. 11:02
BY MR. SHEASBY: 11:02
Q. Did you identify any portions of the 728 11:02

patent that clearly and unambiguously exclude the 11:02
use of distributed location registers? 11:02
A. The patent repeatedly discusses "a 11:02
location register" and other instances it says "the 11:02
location register." 11:03
Q. And you believe that limits it to one 11:03
single physical location register? 11:03
A. I don't believe the patent discusses the 11:03
exact implementation of the location register. 11:03
Q. Okay. 11:03
And by "implementation" you mean physical 11:03
implementation? 11:03
A. Correct. 11:03
Q. How long have you been in the network 11:03
communications industry? 11:03
A. I've been actively involved in networking 11:03
communications since about 1980. 11:04
Q. Let's go back to the 728 patent. 11:04
A. Okay. 11:04
Q. Let's go to column four, lines 23 and 24. 11:04
A. Column four, lines 23 to 24? 11:04
Q. Yes, sir. 11:04
A. Okay. 11:05
Q. Go ahead and read those into the record. 11:05
A. (Reading): Preferably, the indoor 11:05

location stored in the location register 11:05
includes the indoor system ID. 11:05
Q. The patent teaches that the indoor lit 11:05
[sic] location information is limited to the indoor 11:05
system ID. Correct? 11:05
A. The agreed-upon construction is that the 11:05
indoor system ID information is the information 11:05
uniquely identified in the indoor network. Is that 11:05
what you're referring to? 11:05
Q. No. I'm just saying this passage is 11:05
teaching that the only indoor location that can 11:06
exist is the indoor system ID. Correct? 11:06
A. The patent uses the indoor system ID as 11:06
the location information associated with the indoor 11:06
location. 11:06
Q. In this passage is it teaching that the 11:06
only indoor location information that can be stored 11:06
is the indoor system ID? Or can there be also other 11:06
indoor location information stored? 11:06
A. Lines 23 and 24 refers just to the indoor 11:06
system ID. 11:06
Q. It says (reading): Indoor location 11:06
stored in the location register includes 11:06
the indoor system ID. 11:07
Do you see that? 11:07

A. Right. 11:07
Q. Does that mean that indoor location is 11:07
equivalent to the indoor system ID? Or does the 11:07
word "includes" means that there could be additional 11:07
information beyond the indoor system ID? 11:07
A. I'd need to look at other places in the 11:07
patent, but those lines in isolation don't make that 11:07
question clear. 11:07
Q. Okay. Let's go to Claim 1. Actually, 11:07
let's go to the Blackburn declaration. I changed my 11:08
mind. 11:08
It's Exhibit 6. Let me know when you get 11:08
there. 11:08
A. Okay. 11:08
(Deposition Exhibit Number 6 11:06
marked for identification.) 11:05
BY MR. SHEASBY: 11:09
Q. Let's go to paragraph 53. 11:09
A. Okay. 11:09
Q. Do you have any factual disagreement with 11:09
what Mr. Blackburn says in paragraph 53? 11:09
A. I haven't studied the particular article 11:09
that he refers to so I don't have an opinion as to 11:10
his description of the contents. 11:10
Q. What about the first sentence of paragraph 11:10

Q. In the patent, the location register is a register that records the location of the data communication terminal. Correct? 11:49 11:50 11:50

A. It stores the location information of the data communications terminal. 11:50

Q. The patent makes clear that the mobile terminal can't hold any of its location information. Correct? 11:50 11:50

A. I don't have an opinion on that. 11:50

Q. Okay. 11:50

The -- what is registered indoor system ID information in the patent -- well, let me ask it this way. I'll make it easy. 11:50 11:51 11:51

Registered system indoor -- registered outdoor system ID information is indoor system information for which the data communication terminal has been granted access. Is that fair? 11:51 11:51 11:51 11:51

A. I understand that to be the Kaifi proposed construction. 11:52 11:52

Q. Yeah. I'm asking for your opinion. 11:52

A. My opinion, as stated in my declaration, is that for registered indoor system ID information no additional construction is needed beyond construction of indoor system ID information. 11:52 11:52 11:52 11:52 11:52

Q. Right. I understand that. I'm asking 11:52

what does the word "registered" mean? 11:52

A. As stated in my declaration, registered is a term that has or is ubiquitous, and then I give examples of registering for classes, registering a car, registering to vote, and so forth. 11:52 11:52 11:52 11:53

Q. Yeah, so I've read your declaration. I'm actually asking a different question. 11:53 11:53

You believe that registered has a plain and ordinary meaning, is that correct, in the patent? 11:53 11:53 11:53

A. I'm stating that the meaning of the word "registered" would be readily understood and that the patent uses it in a way that would be readily understood. 11:53 11:53 11:53 11:53

Q. Right. 11:53

And what is that readily understood meaning? 11:53 11:53

A. The readily understood meaning is the meaning by which people would understand that term. 11:53 11:53

Q. Right. And I'm asking what that is. 11:53

When it says "registered indoor system ID information," what does a person of ordinary skill in the art understand that to mean? 11:53 11:54 11:54

A. The meaning is the one that would be commonly understood. 11:54 11:54

Q. Right. 11:54

And what is that commonly understood meaning? 11:54 11:54

A. As I said, it's a commonly understood meaning, and I give examples of that in my declaration. 11:54 11:54 11:54

Q. So -- and what is that -- in the patent, what is that readily and commonly understood meaning? 11:54 11:54 11:54

A. The meaning, as I said, is one that would be commonly understood. 11:55 11:55

Q. Yes. 11:55

And what is that commonly understood meaning? That's what I'm asking you. 11:55 11:55 11:55

A. I don't think it's up to me to provide a dictionary definition of a common word. 11:55 11:55

Q. Right. 11:55

But what is the common meaning of that word, of "registered"? 11:55 11:55 11:55

A. Well, the common meaning is the meaning that people would take for the word as it appears in different circumstances such as those that I give in my declaration. 11:55 11:55 11:55 11:55 11:55

Q. And when the word -- common word "registered" appears in the limitation, registered 11:55 11:55

indoor system ID information, what is the -- what is the meaning that people take from the word "registered"? 11:55 11:56 11:56

A. Well, I think it's a term that would be readily understood by a jury. And as I said, it's not for me to give a definition of the term because it is a commonly understood term. 11:56 11:56 11:56 11:56 11:56

Q. What's your understanding of the term "registered" in the context of the claims? 11:56 11:56 11:56

A. As I said, it has a common meaning. 11:56 11:56

Q. Yes. 11:56

And what is that common meaning? That's what I'm asking. 11:56 11:56 11:56

A. As I said, it's a term that would be understood as the word is used ubiquitously in life, and I give the examples of registering for classes, registering a car, registering to vote, and so forth. 11:56 11:56 11:56 11:56 11:56 11:56 11:56 11:56

Q. Is registering to vote the same thing as registering the indoor system ID information? 11:56 11:57

A. The word itself has a consistent meaning, but you describe two different contexts, so . . . 11:57 11:57 11:57

Q. And what's that consistent meaning of registered? 11:57 11:57

A. Well, as I said, it's the term that a jury 11:57

would understand and that people would understand. 11:57
Q. And what do you understand -- if I said to 11:57
you as a person who has been in this industry for 11:57
20-plus years, what does it mean to have a 11:57
registered indoor system ID information, what would 11:57
you say? 11:57
A. Well, I would use the common understanding 11:57
of the word "registered" and then apply it to the 11:57
particular item that you just mentioned. 11:58
Q. Okay. 11:58
What's the common understanding of 11:58
"registered" in the item indoor system ID 11:58
information? 11:58
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. 11:58
A. As I said, the term is well understood, 11:58
and it's not for me to provide a dictionary 11:58
definition. 11:58
BY MR. SHEASBY: 11:58
Q. I'm not asking you to provide the 11:58
dictionary definition. I'm asking how you 11:58
understand it. 11:58
A. I understand it in the common usage of the 11:58
term. 11:58
Q. And what is that common usage? 11:58
A. Well, for instance, I give examples, and I 11:58

give the examples of registering for classes, 11:58
registering a car, registering to vote, and so 11:58
forth. 11:58
Q. Right. I understand that. 11:58
I'm asking in the phrase "registered 11:58
indoor system ID information" what does registered 11:59
mean in that context? 11:59
A. It means that the indoor system ID 11:59
information is registered as per the common 11:59
understanding of what the word "registered" means. 11:59
Q. Right. 11:59
And what is the common understanding of 11:59
the word "registered"? 11:59
A. That common meaning is the one that would 11:59
be understood by people, including a jury. 11:59
Q. So if I was to say, sir, I want you to 11:59
tell the jury what it means to be registered in the 11:59
phrase "registered indoor system ID information," 11:59
what would you tell the jury? 11:59
A. I would say take the term "system" -- 11:59
"indoor system ID information" and then apply your 11:59
common personal understanding of the word 12:00
"registered." 12:00
Q. And what's your common understanding of 12:00
the word "registered"? 12:00

MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Asked 12:00
and answered. 12:00
A. As I've already stated, the way I would 12:00
understand the word "registered" is through the 12:00
common understanding of what the word "registered" 12:00
means. 12:00
BY MR. SHEASBY: 12:00
Q. And what's that common understanding? 12:00
A. That common understanding is what people 12:00
in general would understand that word to mean. 12:00
Q. And what is that common understanding? 12:00
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Asked 12:00
and answered. We're going around in circles, Jason. 12:00
BY MR. SHEASBY: 12:01
Q. You can answer. 12:01
A. That word is the one that would be readily 12:01
understood by people, including a jury. It's a 12:01
common word. 12:01
Q. Yeah. And I just -- I don't think it's a 12:01
common word, and so I want to understand if your 12:01
definition is the same as mine. 12:01
A. As I said, I'm not here to provide a 12:01
dictionary definition of the term. 12:01
Q. But do you even have an understanding of 12:01
the word -- what the word "registered" means? 12:01

A. My understanding would be consistent with 12:01
the common understanding of the word "registered." 12:01
Q. And what is that common understanding? 12:01
A. It's the understanding of the word in 12:01
situations such as registering for classes, 12:01
registering a car, registering to vote, and so 12:01
forth. 12:01
Q. Yes, and I understand. 12:01
What is that common understanding? 12:01
A. That common understanding is the 12:02
understanding that people would have from using or 12:02
hearing the word "registered." 12:02
Q. Okay. 12:02
You understand that I'm going to show the 12:02
testimony you just gave to Judge Gilstrap in this 12:02
case. Right? Are you sure this is what you want to 12:02
do, this is the impression you want to leave him 12:02
with, sir? 12:02
A. I'm just trying to answer your questions 12:02
the best I can. 12:02
Q. Okay. 12:02
I'm going to give you one opportunity -- 12:02
final opportunity. Do you want to weigh in as a 12:02
person who purports to be an expert in this field as 12:02
to what it means to be registered in the phrase -- 12:02

in the patent that we're dealing with? 12:02
A. My opinion is the same as my previous 12:02
answer, that it's a term that would be readily 12:03
understood by a jury. 12:03
Q. And what is that readily understanding -- 12:03
understanding? 12:03
A. As I said, it's the meaning that a common 12:03
person would understand from that term when they use 12:03
or heard the term. 12:03
Q. Right. 12:03
And I understand registered to mean, in 12:03
this context, that it -- the data communication 12:03
terminal has been granted access to the system that 12:03
is sending the indoor system ID information. Is 12:03
that the common understanding of the phrase? 12:03
A. Well, what you recited was a bit like the 12:03
Kaifi proposed construction, which I disagree with. 12:04
Q. Right. 12:04
And why do you disagree with it? 12:04
A. I disagree with it because the word 12:04
"registered" is a term that would be readily 12:04
understood by a jury. 12:04
Q. And it's not the meaning that Kaifi is 12:04
proposing to give to it. Correct? 12:04
(Pause.) 12:05

A. Well, I state in my declaration that the 12:05
Kaifi construction replaces the simple and readily 12:05
understood term "registered" for, or with, for which 12:05
the data communication terminal has been granted 12:05
access. 12:05
Q. I understand that. 12:05
So you disagree with Kaifi's construction, 12:05
and tell me why you disagree with Kaifi's 12:05
construction. What is it about it that doesn't 12:06
reflect the common meaning? 12:06
A. Well, my opinion is that the Kaifi 12:06
construction is not necessary because the word 12:07
"registered" is readily understood. 12:07
Q. Right. 12:07
So you disagree with the construction that 12:07
it's given by Kaifi? Or you think it's unnecessary? 12:07
Is the Kaifi construction factually incorrect in 12:07
your opinion? 12:07
A. I'm not sure what it means for a 12:07
construction to be factually incorrect, but I 12:07
disagree with their proposed construction because 12:07
the word "registered" has a plain and ordinary 12:07
meaning, and "indoor system ID information" has 12:07
already been construed. 12:08
Q. And what's the plain and ordinary meaning 12:08

of registered? 12:08
A. As I said, it's the meaning that a common 12:08
person would take from hearing or using the word 12:08
"registered." 12:08
Q. And what is that plain meaning? 12:08
A. The plain meaning is the meaning that a 12:08
person such as a person on a jury would understand. 12:08
Q. And what is that plain and ordinary 12:09
meaning? 12:09
A. The plain and I ordinary meaning is what a 12:09
person would understand from the fact that the word 12:09
"registration" is ubiquitous in life such as 12:09
registering for classes, registering a car, 12:09
registering to vote, and so forth. 12:09
Q. And what's that meaning? 12:09
A. The meaning is one that a person would 12:09
readily understand. 12:09
Q. And you can't tell me what that plain -- 12:09
what that meaning is? 12:09
A. That meaning is the same one that a common 12:09
person would understand. 12:09
Q. And what is that meaning? 12:10
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Asked 12:10
and answered. The witness is not a dictionary. 12:10
A. As I've stated, the meaning is the same 12:10

one that people would take from the common usage of 12:10
the term such as in the examples I provide in my 12:10
declaration. 12:10
BY MR. SHEASBY: 12:10
Q. Okay. 12:10
Let's go to column nine. Column nine is 12:10
discussing an embodiment in which the location 12:10
register is the home agent or the foreign agent. 12:10
Correct? 12:11
A. I see home agent and foreign agent in 12:11
column eight but I don't see it so far in column 12:11
nine. 12:11
Q. Why don't you look at column nine, lines 12:11
11 through 15? 12:11
A. I see. Okay. 12:11
Q. In that embodiment, the location 12:11
information is the locational area associated 12:12
with the -- located outdoors or with the indoor 12:12
system ID when the terminal is located indoors. 12:12
Correct? 12:12
A. Line 17 it says location information is 12:12
locational area outdoors, indoor system ID 12:12
information indoors, yes. 12:12
Q. Is the patent -- did you render the 12:12
opinion that the patent claims are limited to the 12:12

discusses home agents and foreign agents, but I 12:20
don't believe the specification itself refers to 12:20
location registers. 12:20
Q. Do you have an understanding -- 12:20
A. At least I don't recall that being the 12:20
case. 12:20
Q. Do you have an understanding of what the 12:20
word "location register" means? 12:20
A. I understand what location register means 12:20
in the context of the 728 patent, and I also 12:20
understand what location register would have meant 12:21
to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time 12:21
of the patent. 12:21
Q. What does it mean in the context of the 12:21
728 patent? 12:21
A. In the context of the 728 patent, it 12:21
refers to a device that stores location information. 12:21
Q. Does the foreign agent store location 12:21
information in RFC 2002? 12:21
A. I would need to refer to the 12:21
specification. 12:21
Q. Go ahead. It's been marked as an exhibit. 12:21
Take as much time as you need. 12:22
(Pause.) 12:22
A. RFC 2002 on page 17 says that the mobile 12:23

node receives what's a "care of" address. So the 12:23
foreign agent would be aware of the mobile node 12:23
because when it receives tunnelled datagrams, it 12:24
decapsulates datagrams and delivers the datagrams to 12:24
the mobile node. 12:24
Q. So now you can answer my question. In RFC 12:24
2002 does the foreign agent store location 12:24
information? 12:24
A. That would depend on what you meant by 12:24
"location information" in the context of RFC 2002. 12:24
Q. I mean the common understanding of that 12:25
phrase. 12:25
A. Mobile IP concerns itself with routing and 12:25
addresses, so if by "location information" you meant 12:25
a geographical location such as latitude and 12:25
longitude, the foreign agent wouldn't have that kind 12:25
of information. 12:25
On the other hand, it works with IP 12:25
addresses, so it has an address and location, so 12:25
that's what I mean it depends on the context -- 12:26
(Cross-talk.) 12:24
Q. Sure. In the context -- 12:26
A. -- (inaudible) exactly. 12:26
Q. In the context of the 728 patent, what 12:26
does location mean? 12:26

MR. CURTIS: Objection. Form. 12:26
Outside the scope. 12:26
A. Well, in the context of the 728 patent, 12:26
there's an agreed-upon construction for location 12:26
information, and that's information of a locational 12:26
area or indoor system ID information, or both. So 12:26
if you're using the agreed-upon construction of 12:26
locational area or indoor system ID information, I 12:26
don't see the foreign agent, if it were to be based 12:26
on RFC 2002, storing that specific information. 12:26
BY MR. SHEASBY: 12:27
Q. Does the home agent store that specific 12:27
information? 12:27
A. The home agent, as implemented by RFC 12:27
2002, would not store the location information as 12:27
per the agreed-upon construction, based on my 12:27
understanding of RFC 2002. 12:27
MR. SHEASBY: Okay. Why don't we 12:27
break for lunch. 12:27
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the 12:27
record at 12:29. 12:27
(Recess: 12:29 to 1:19 p.m.) 12:27
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are on the 01:17
record at 1:19. 01:17
BY MR. SHEASBY: 01:17

Q. Did you talk to your counsel at the break, 01:17
sir? 01:17
A. I did not. 01:17
Q. In a cellular system, what node generates 01:17
the location information? 01:18
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. 01:18
A. The location information depends on what 01:18
specific cellular technology is being used and the 01:18
location information can also refer to different 01:18
types of location information. 01:18
For example, in some networks, the 01:18
location information may be a distance from a cell 01:19
tower. In some it might be triangulated data based 01:19
on measurements from multiple cell towers. In some 01:19
cases it might be GPS information generated by the 01:19
mobile device and then sent to the network. 01:19
BY MR. SHEASBY: 01:19
Q. All those are examples of locational 01:19
information? 01:19
A. That is correct. 01:19
Q. Are there any other examples of locational 01:19
information? 01:19
A. The additional types of information 01:19
related to location could be the base station with 01:20
which a device is currently connected to, or in some 01:20

cases it can refer to a group of base stations. 01:20
So those are some that come to mind at 01:20
this time. 01:20
Q. For indoor WLAN networks, is there any 01:20
information stored about that network other than -- 01:20
does that network pass on information other than its 01:20
system ID information? 01:20
MR. CURTIS: Objection. Form. 01:20
Outside the scope. 01:20
A. The information that is communicated in a 01:20
Wi-Fi network, for instance, could include an SSID. 01:20
I'm not sure if that's what we're referring to. 01:21
BY MR. SHEASBY: 01:21
Q. And SSID is a system ID? 01:21
A. It's a name for the network. I believe it 01:21
stands for subscriber set identifier, but it's a 01:21
name a user or network manager can enter into the 01:21
access point so the access point broadcasts that 01:21
particular name of the network. 01:21
Q. Is that different from an indoor system 01:21
ID? 01:21
A. The indoor system ID information is one of 01:22
the agreed-upon construction's information uniquely 01:22
identifying the indoor network. The patent, I don't 01:22
believe, mentions SSID. 01:22

Q. Right. 01:22
Does SSID provide location information on 01:22
where a device is located? 01:22
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Outside 01:22
the scope. 01:22
A. It would depend on the implementation, but 01:22
generally speaking I would say no. 01:22
BY MR. SHEASBY: 01:22
Q. Why do you say that? 01:22
A. Well, for instance, I can have multiple 01:23
access points broadcasting the same SSID, so the 01:23
SSID that I receive only tells me that I can connect 01:23
to a network with that name. It doesn't necessarily 01:23
tell me what location I'm in. 01:23
Q. In a WLAN base station it broadcasts 01:24
information beyond its system ID. Correct? 01:24
A. I would have to look at the specific 01:24
wireless LAN technology to answer that question. 01:24
Q. As a general rule at the time of the 01:24
patent, WLAN networks broadcast more than just their 01:24
system ID. Correct? 01:24
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Outside 01:24
the scope. 01:24
A. At the time of the patent there were 01:24
multiple wireless LAN technologies, and I would have 01:24

to look at the specifications for each of them to 01:24
see exactly what kind of information they may have 01:25
broadcast. 01:25
BY MR. SHEASBY: 01:25
Q. Did you investigate whether WLAN networks 01:25
at the time of the patent broadcast information 01:25
about their location beyond system ID? 01:25
A. In developing my declaration I did not 01:25
consider that question. 01:25
Q. How does the system ID information provide 01:25
location information? 01:25
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. 01:25
A. In the context of the patent, the indoor 01:25
system ID information would provide location 01:26
information to the extent that if you knew the 01:26
locations where that indoor system ID information 01:26
was being broadcast, then you could identify the 01:26
location of the device to the coverage area of where 01:26
that indoor system ID information was being 01:26
provided. 01:26
BY MR. SHEASBY: 01:26
Q. Does location information in the patent 01:26
require that it be geographic information? 01:26
A. I'd have to review the patent to be sure, 01:26
but I don't recall a discussion of geographic 01:26

information with respect to parameters such as 01:27
latitude or longitude. 01:27
Q. Well, why don't you go ahead and read the 01:27
patent and tell me whether location information 01:27
requires geographic information in the patent? 01:27
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Outside 01:27
the scope. 01:27
A. Well, I don't know if it's really 01:27
necessary to read the patent because location 01:27
information is an agreed-upon construction 01:27
specifically meaning information in a locational 01:27
area or indoor system ID information. 01:27
BY MR. SHEASBY: 01:27
Q. And does the locational area require 01:27
geographic information? That's the question I'm 01:27
asking. 01:27
A. Well, as construed, the term refers to 01:27
either locational area or indoor system ID 01:28
information, so I suppose it would depend on what 01:28
you mean precisely by "geographic information." 01:28
Q. What does locational area mean? 01:28
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Outside 01:28
the scope. 01:28
A. I'd have to refer to the patent. Do you 01:28
want me to do that? 01:28

entities. 01:40
Q. So the indoor network and the outdoor 01:40
network need to be separate from the mobile -- the 01:40
mobile terminal. Correct? 01:40
A. The mobile terminal is a different item 01:40
from either the indoor network or the outdoor 01:40
network. 01:40
Q. Right. 01:40
And does the location register have to 01:40
reside on the indoor network or the outdoor network? 01:40
A. The location register needs to reside in 01:40
the location such that the router described in 01:41
Claim 1 can determine the location of the terminal 01:41
based on the information in the location register. 01:41
Q. Any other requirement? 01:41
A. It also has to be in a location such that 01:41
the mobile terminal can provide us information -- 01:42
location information to the location register. 01:42
Q. Any other requirement? 01:42
A. Possibly. I would have to think about 01:42
that question and do some additional analysis to 01:42
answer that question. 01:42
Q. Go ahead and do it. 01:42
A. I don't think there's sufficient time 01:43
today to do that. 01:43

Q. There is. I can give you as much time as 01:43
you want. We have a seven-hour deposition, so I'm 01:43
happy to give you all the time you want. Go ahead. 01:43
MR. CURTIS: Objection, form. Outside 01:43
the scope. 01:43
BY MR. SHEASBY: 01:43
Q. So you say that the location register has 01:43
to be in a location such that the router can access 01:43
it and such that the terminal can provide location 01:43
information to it. Fair? 01:43
A. Right. I believe that's what I stated. 01:43
Q. Can you think of any other structural 01:43
requirement? 01:43
A. Well, as I said, that would take a 01:43
considerable amount of analysis, which I have not 01:44
done. 01:44
Q. Sitting here today can you think of any 01:44
other requirement? 01:44
A. As I said, without doing additional 01:44
analysis, I can't answer that question. 01:44
Q. All right. 01:44
But have you -- do you have any other one 01:44
you can give me, sitting here today? 01:44
A. Well, I believe I address it some more in 01:44
my declaration. 01:45

Q. Let me ask you this question. Let me do 01:45
it this way. Is the -- can a router know the 01:45
location of a terminal -- a mobile terminal? 01:45
Or maybe let me ask it this way. Does the 01:45
router have the ability to access information on a 01:45
mobile terminal? 01:45
A. Well, per Claim 1, the router determines 01:45
the location of the data communication location 01:46
stored in the terminal register. 01:46
Q. I'm not asking about the claim. I'm 01:46
asking more specifically. 01:46
Does routers -- do routers have the 01:46
ability to access data that's stored at a mobile 01:46
terminal? 01:46
A. Do the routers in this patent or do the 01:46
routers generically? 01:46
Q. Generically, at the time of the patent, 01:46
did routers have the ability to access information 01:46
stored at a terminal? 01:46
A. I don't have an opinion on that. 01:46
Q. At the time of the patent, did one mobile 01:47
terminal have the ability to pass information to 01:47
another mobile terminal? 01:47
A. At the time of the patent, a mobile 01:47
terminal could, for example, using an application, 01:47

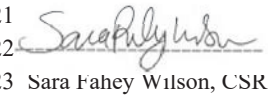
store information that another terminal could 01:47
retrieve based on some application, so that 01:47
information could be passed from one mobile terminal 01:47
to the other. 01:47
MR. SHEASBY: Okay. I pass the 01:47
witness. 01:47
MR. CURTIS: No questions for the 01:48
witness. 01:48
MR. SHEASBY: Great. Thank you. 01:48
THE WITNESS: Thank you. 01:48
MR. CURTIS: Good seeing you, Jason. 01:48
THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are off the 01:48
record at 1:49. This concludes the deposition. 01:48
(The deposition was concluded 01:48
at 1:49 p.m.) 01:48
--o0o-- 01:48

State of Oregon)
) ss.
County of Lane)

I, Sara Fahey Wilson, CSR, a Certified Shorthand Reporter for the State of Oregon, certify that the witness was sworn and the transcript is a true record of the testimony given by the witness; that at said time and place I reported all testimony and other oral proceedings had in the foregoing matter; that the foregoing transcript consisting of 101 pages contains a full, true and correct transcript of said proceedings reported by me to the best of my ability on said date.

If any of the parties or the witness requested review of the transcript at the time of the proceedings, such correction pages are attached.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand this 13 day of April 2021, in the City of Eugene, County of Lane, State of Oregon.



Sara Fahey Wilson, CSR
CSR No. 06-0400
Expiration Date: March 31st, 2023

DECLARATION

I hereby declare I am the deponent in the within matter; that I have read the foregoing transcript and know the contents thereof; and I declare that the same is true of my knowledge except as to the matters which are therein stated upon my information or belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true.

I declare under the penalties of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

This declaration is executed this _____ day of _____, 20___, at _____, _____.

_____
PETER RYSAVY